

Reception of President Davis.

MONTGOMERY, February 17.—President Davis arrived here last night. He was handsomely received. There was firing of cannon and great rejoicing. He was escorted to his lodgings at the Exchange Hotel by a large concourse of citizens and strangers.

LATER.—President Davis' journey from Jackson, Mississippi, to Montgomery, has been one continuous ovation. He made twenty-five speeches, returning thanks for the complimentary greeting of the crowds of ladies and gentlemen who received him at the various depots on the route. At some places he was received by the military and with firing of cannon. Committees of Congress and the Montgomery authorities met the President about eighty miles from the city, and received him with great cordiality. Two fine military companies from Columbus, Georgia, joined the escort at Opelika.—The party reached Montgomery at ten o'clock last night. Then cannonading commenced, amidst the shouts and huzzas of the large crowd assembled.

On reaching the depot, Mr. Davis returned his grateful thanks for this magnificent demonstration.

President Davis said: He felt proud to receive the congratulations and hospitality of the people of Alabama. He briefly reviewed the present position of the South, and declared that the time for compromise had passed. He was determined to maintain our proud position, and to make all who opposed us smell Southern powder and feel Southern steel. And if coercion is persisted in, he had no doubt of the result. We must maintain our rights and Government at all hazards. We ask nothing and want nothing. We will have no complications. If other States wish to join our Confederation, they can freely come in on our terms. Our separation from the old Union is now complete. No compromise, no construction now would be entertained.

A large crowd awaited the President's arrival at the Exchange Hotel. As he approached, a tremendous shout of welcome was given. The ladies were equally as enthusiastic as the gentlemen. At a quarter before eleven, the calls were so continued and enthusiastic for "Davis," that the President elect was compelled to show himself. President Davis appeared on the balcony and said:

BRETHREN OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA: For now we are brethren, not in name merely, but one flesh, one bone, one interest, one purpose, and of identity in domestic institutions. We have henceforth, I trust, a prospect of living together in peace, with our institutions subject to protection, not defamations. It may be that our career is to be ushered in midst a storm; it may be that as this morning opened with clouds, mist and rain, we shall have to encounter inconveniences at the beginning; but as the sun rose and lifted the mist, dispersed the clouds, and left us the pure sunlight of heaven, so will the progress of the Southern Confederacy carry us safe to sea and safe to the harbor of Constitutional liberty and political equality.—Thus we shall have nothing to fear at home, because at home we have homogeneity. We have nothing to fear abroad, because if war should come—if we must again baptize in blood the principles for which our fathers bled in the Revolution—we shall show that we are not degenerate sons; but will redeem the pledges they gave, to preserve the sacred rights transmitted us, and show that Southern valor still shines brightly as in 1776, in 1812, and every other conflict. I was informed, my friends, that your kindness only required that I should appear before you. Fatigued by travel, and weary, I am unable to speak at length, and came merely to pay the office you honored me.

I tender you my gratitude for these manifestations of your good will. I came with diffidence, and distrust of my ability to discharge the great duties devolved on me by your kindness, and the confidence of the Congress of the Confederate States. I thank you again, friends, for the kind manifestations of favor and approbation you exhibit on this occasion.—Throughout my entire progress to this city, I have received the same flattering demonstrations of generous support. I did not regard them personal to myself, but tendered to me as an humble representative of the principles and policy of the Confederate States. I will devote to the duties of the high office to which I have been called, all I have of heart, of head and of hand. If, in the progress of events, it shall become necessary, and my services be required in another position; if, to be plain, necessity shall require that I shall again enter the ranks of the soldiers, I hope you will welcome me there. Now, friends, again thanking you for this manifestation of your approbation, allow me to bid you good night.

WASHINGTON, February 18.—In the Senate the tariff bill was discussed, and adjourned.

The House passed the \$50-Treasury note bill and Colorado Territorial bill. The report of the committee of thirty-three was debated, also, Sherman's bill to authorize the President to employ the militia forces to suppress insurrection and repel invasion was debated, and laid over, but it is thought it will pass.

COMMODORE DUNCAN N. INGRAHAM, South Carolina Navy, has received a summons from the Government to repair to Montgomery, doubtless with a view of obtaining his valuable aid in the organization of the navy for the Confederate States.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

MONTGOMERY, February 15.—Congress to-day appointed a Committee of six to make suitable arrangements for the reception and inauguration of the President. The inauguration will take place on Monday next, at one o'clock.

The Chair stated that he had received a communication in relation to the purchase of vessels for the Provisional Government. It was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

An official copy of the Texas Ordinance of Secession was then presented with the credentials of the deputies. Only one of them, has yet arrived.

Objection was made to the reception of these credentials, on the ground that the Ordinance of Secession of the State of Texas had not yet been ratified. The delegate present, Mr. Gregg, was finally invited to a seat in the Congress, and the papers submitted by him were referred.

Two model flags were presented and referred.

The Congress then went into secret session, during which an Act and a Resolution were passed, from which the obligation of secrecy was removed. The Act continues in office all officers connected with the collection of the customs at the time of the adoption of the Constitution of the Confederate States, with salaries, powers, etc., as heretofore, provided the compensation shall not exceed \$5000.—Collections are required within two weeks. Collectors are to execute the same bonds as heretofore, and subordinates are to give bonds one week after collection. Officers are required to take an oath to discharge their duties to, and to support the Constitution of the Provisional Government.

The resolution adopted continues in office, until otherwise ordered, several officers connected with the collection of duties, until the 1st of April next; and the Secretary of the Treasury is instructed to report a plan, to go into effect on the 1st of April, diminishing the expenses of collecting the revenues—diminution to be at least fifty per cent. at each customhouse.

WASHINGTON, February 15.—In the Peace Conference to-day, the Committee—or a majority of them—succeeded at length in making a report. Messrs. Seddon of Virginia, Ruffin of North Carolina, Doniphan of Missouri, stated, at considerable length, the grounds of their opposition to the report. They declined, however, making any minority report. It is understood that Virginia, North Carolina and Missouri will vote against the proposition suggested by the Committee, which is a kind of mongrel compromise, combining some of the features of the Crittenden with the Guthrie proposal.

It is rumored that the proposition of the Committee will be adopted by the Conference, notwithstanding that some of the border Southern States will kick at it.

Messrs. Tyler, Seddon and Brockenborough will all urge the Virginia Convention to spurn the proposal of the terrified Abolitionists. Rivers and Summers will recommend its adoption.

The action of the Virginia Convention is considered here to be very doubtful. In Congress, however, it is very clear that the Conference compromise will be immediately rejected.

The Conference will soon adjourn. Mrs. Tyler left this afternoon, and Mr. Tyler will soon follow.

The plan proposed by the Committee has been informed to be printed.

Reliable(?) information from Montgomery says that there will be no attack either on Fort Pickens or Fort Sumter until Lincoln shall have been inaugurated, and not even then, unless a coercive policy shall be foreshadowed, or an attempt be made to send reinforcements.

The war frigate *Sabine* is reported as having arrived outside the harbor of Pensacola. She is lying there with the *Brooklyn*. The latter vessel had landed neither men nor supplies.

The Republican caucus to-night unanimously approved the force bill authorizing the collection of the revenue on shipboard outside the insurrectionary ports. It will be pressed upon its passage next week, beyond a doubt.

RICHMOND, February 15.—The proceedings in the Convention to-day were unimportant.

Hon. HENRY A. WISE made a speech, in closing which he said that if Virginia submits to Black Republican rule, he would turn from her and beg some sister State to come and save the Old Dominion.

DOUBLY FATAL DUEL.—A duel was fought on the line of Georgia and Florida, near Duncanville, on Friday the 8th inst., between Edwin Hart, editor of the Tallahassee Florida *Sentinel*, and a gentleman by the name of Coleman, when both parties were killed. We have not learned the details and know nothing certain of the origin of the affair. Florida could ill afford to lose her fighting men at a period so critical.—*Thomasville Enterprise*, 13th.

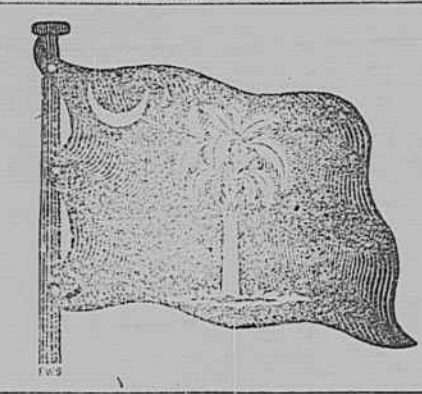
COMMODORE DUNCAN N. INGRAHAM, South Carolina Navy, has received a summons from the Government to repair to Montgomery, doubtless with a view of obtaining his valuable aid in the organization of the navy for the Confederate States.

[*Charleston Mercury*.]

The Anderson Intelligencer.

THURSDAY MORNING, FEB. 21, 1861.

EDITED BY JAMES A. HOYT and W. W. HUMPHREYS.



Return Day. Saturday next is Return Day for this District. Look out, sinners!

Any person desiring to purchase a No. 1 Flat Boat, nearly new, will refer to our advertising columns.

The "Home Guard," Capt. Cox, are ordered to parade at Mayfield's on the first Saturday in next month.

The Constitution of the Provisional Government will be found on our outside this week. As a matter of history, and for convenient reference, every one should preserve it.

Personal. Our esteemed Representative, Col. W. A. HAYNE, now in Charleston, has been appointed Special Aid to the Governor, and is acting as Private Secretary to his Excellency for the time being.

Election of Field Officers.

The election held on last Saturday in the Fourth Regiment, S. C. Volunteers, for Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel and Major, resulted in the choice of Col. J. D. ASHMORE for Colonel, Capt. J. B. E. STOKES for Lieutenant-Colonel and Col. C. S. MARSHALL for Major. We have returns from all the companies except one; and had that been received, we should publish a complete statement of the vote in this issue. In consequence of this delay, we postpone the matter until next week.

Elegant Opportunity.

By reference to an advertisement elsewhere, it will be seen that "HENRY" desires to form a matrimonial alliance with some blushing fair one. We have the pleasure of his acquaintance, and can cordially recommend him to the gentler sex as likely to prove an excellent companion along the rough voyage of life.

QUEST.—How is it that HENRY fails to specify the age he would prefer? Isn't he particular? We are.

Important.

We extract the following section of an "Act to establish certain roads, bridges and ferries," &c., passed by the Legislature this winter:

"That the Post Road from Moses Dean's to Varennes, in Anderson District, shall be opened and re-established as a public road, and that the Commissioners of Roads of said District do cause the said road to be opened, re-established and worked on according to law."

The Lexington *Fly* will accept our profound acknowledgments for the additional explanation in regard to the *Southern*'s mistake. It is with reciprocal feelings of kindness that we cheerfully consent to an X. Hope it will be mutually profitable and pleasant.

By the way, Mr. *Fly*, wouldn't the motto underneath your head be more applicable, if we were fighting under the "stars and stripes"? If you will accept the suggestion, kindly venture, do discard that and replace it with something more Southern in its application. However, it's none of our business, you know.

District Boards.

The Columbia *Guardian* publishes a list of the officers and boards of the several Districts, appointed by the Legislature. We insert the following in relation to Anderson District:

Commissioners of Roads.—James Long, T. C. Watkins, James Webb, vice T. H. Russell, J. M. Pickens, and D. F. Bainwater, resigned, R. Q. Anderson, J. J. Copeland, S. W. Sherard, Claudius E. Earle, and Matthew Brezendale, vice A. Campbell, H. A. Cobb, J. A. Gray, John Cunningham, and G. B. Telford, resigned.

Commissioners of Free Schools.—William S. Pickens, and Thomas D. Bellotte, vice James M. Pegg, and N. K. Sullivan, resigned.

A Paper for the South.

It should now become a matter of pride with our people to sustain and cherish a press, firmly established at the South, for the promotion of Southern interests. Such an one *The Southern Field and Fireside* has proved to be. It is published every Saturday, at Augusta, Ga., by JAMES GARDNER, at the low price of Two Dollars per annum. Its columns are devoted to Literature, Agriculture and Horticulture—each department under the supervision of editors of talent and experience. Mr. JAMES N. ELLIS, of the *Literary*—DR. DANIEL LEE, of the *Agricultural*—and Mr. WM. N. WHITE, of the *Horticultural* departments, present a most acceptable paper, which should find its way, regularly, into every family throughout the South.

It is a large paper, in quarto form, containing forty columns, printed on fine material, with clear type, and makes a beautiful book when bound. See advertisement.

Extract.

From a letter in the *Laurensville Herald* of last week, written by J. N. B., formerly of this District, but who is now connected with the Abbeville Volunteers in service:

"A married lady remarked to me, a short time since, that she never could see any use for bachelors, until it became necessary to raise an army, and now she found them the very men for the place. Out of 97 men in our company, 87 are single, being the select. We have kept the distinction as much as possible, by making officers of most of the ten fortunate. We like to be soldiers, but would love to be beneficiaries."

"We have some fine musicians, among whom the most prominent are Profs. Aichel and Rothschild. Prof. Aichel is better known as a pianist, while Prof. Rothschild's fund of music seems to be as inexhaustible as the specie in the vaults of his great namesake. He performs finely on the violin, and long will we remember "Home, Sweet Home," as played by him. It reminded me of the home of my childhood, and of the oftentimes it has been sung by my mother in my earlier years. "Days of Absence," with its mournful melody, reminded us of the loved ones that's far, far away."

The New Government.—Hints on the Future.

Now that the uncertainty which partially veiled our future from the gaze of an anxious people has been greatly removed by the united and harmonious action of the Southern Congress, and we are once more ensconced under the palladium of Equal Rights, it becomes the duty of every citizen to reflect soberly upon the questions which naturally arise with newly established relations. The sovereign people of seven States have, from sufficient cause, exercised the right of secession from the Federal Government, which had become oppressive in its course and perverted from its channels—they have, in addition, proceeded to establish a more perfect union for mutual protection, safety and happiness, and now the experiment is fairly begun, with every prospect of pleasing solution. Thus acting and thus daring to face danger and meet the issue boldly, we should enquire wherein we might avoid the strands which have shipwrecked the barque launched by a patriotic ancestry.

Danger lies in the pathway of our future greatness and prosperity, unless the leaders of the people will evince that patriotism, wisdom and prudence so necessary in troublous eras like the present. We entertain no doubt that men can be found who, forgetful of self-interest and disrobed of the ambition common to humanity, will seek our best interest and maintain the integrity and stability of our infant nation. Such men we have—their names are upon the roll, adorned by thousands of heroic deeds and shedding a lustre by their noble acts. But the reverse is equally true. There are others who cannot themselves drive back their inordinate passion for place and power, and to whom the check must be given by the people alone. Select, then, the most proper men, and promptly administer a rebuke to such as are presumptuously seeking office at your hands.

The various causes of an anti-slavery tendency, which had a foothold at the beginning of the United States as a nation and which lately reached the culminating point, cannot produce uneasiness in the new Confederacy. For ages to come, slavery as it now exists must be profitable and beneficial in the Cotton States. Yet, if not sooner, the remaining slave States must unite with us in a few years, and it is wise and proper to devise means whereby we can make their union perpetual and place a check upon the growth of abolition sentiment in their borders. Kentucky, Missouri, Virginia and Maryland have each the heaven amongst them which might produce trouble in the course of time. These States, finding themselves in such a hopeless minority in the Union, and deprived of equality and justice, must necessarily cut asunder the ties which now bind them to that government and petition for a reception into the Southern Confederacy. They will be received, and then we must guard against the vicious, depraved sentiment of abolition which now hangs like an incubus over them. Others may think this sentiment cannot be uprooted, but we firmly believe that means will promptly eradicate it, leaving no trace behind. The unfortunate reception of abolition petitions in Congress led to disunion, yet Southern men voted to receive them. While we do not anticipate the evil arising in this way, it may come under a different guise and produce like results. Experience should teach us to be cautious in dealing with that sentiment, however remote it is seen.

Again, There is an idea on foot in our section which, if not speedily repulsed, will bring odium upon our cause. We allude to the scheme of re-opening the African slave trade. In some quarters we observe a desire to trammel our position with the re-opening of that traffic. This we regard as most unfortunate, and sincerely regret the imprudence and shortsightedness of those who favor the project. Their motives we do not impugn—they may be sincere and doubtless are, but their zeal amounts to nothing short of rashness. Re-opening the slave trade is regarded by a large majority at the South as impolitic and unwise, to say nothing of the enormity of the offence. This assertion is indisputable and contains a potent truth. Then why will the minority press the question? Discussion on that subject now will only serve to divide and distract our councils at a time when the utmost harmony, conciliation and good will should prevail.

These hurried notes on the posture of affairs, present and prospective, are necessarily incomplete, and barely touch the matters introduced.—On another occasion we will continue the subject, time and space warning us to desist.

The London Quarterly Review for January.

Republished by L. Scott & Co., 54 Gold Street, New York. Price, \$3 per annum.

This number, which is unusually full, commences with an article on *Canada and the North-West*, in which the present condition and resources and future prospects of that magnificent colony are set forth in most encouraging terms, the reviewer concluding with the assurance that "the time must eventually come when the primeval forests, the prairies, and the banks of the lakes and streams of this all but unpeopled territory, will be the home of millions of British subjects."

In the article *The Welsh and their Literature*, will be found many interesting extracts from Welsh authors, with appreciative and illustrative comments. Mr. Motley's *History of the United Netherlands* is reviewed with marked commendation, fortified by a variety of extracts. "Diligent and painstaking as the humblest chronicler, he has availed himself of many sources of information which have not been made use of by any previous historical writer. At the same time, he is not oppressed by his materials, but has sagacity to estimate their real value, and he has combined and arranged with scholarly power the facts which they contain." The *Iron Manufacture* furnishes a brief and well digested history of the rise and progress of that branch of industry, from the insignificant beginnings about which there are no certain data to the enormous estimated product of the United Kingdom for the past year of 4,000,000 tons. The paper on *Italy* is rather more sympathizing with the recent extraordinary events in that country than would naturally be expected from the usually conservative tone of this Review. The *Dogs of History and Romance* is intended to be the light article of the number; but the writer has hardly done justice to the subject, being probably oppressed by the ominous title which immediately succeeds—*The Income Tax and its Rivals*, with none of which is any peculiar satisfaction expressed. The "great gun" of the number is aimed at the well known work, "Essays and Reviews," which, being compiled by several Oxford professors, has given rise to much discussion in England. This same volume has recently been noticed at considerable length and in favorable terms by the Westminster Review, and those who wish to see what can be urged on both sides of the many important religious questions which come into the discussion will find their time well bestowed in the perusal of these manifestoes of the opposing parties.

This number commences a volume.

Price of one Review, \$3 a year. Price of the four Reviews, \$8. "Blackwood" and the four Reviews, \$10.

Those wishing employment, and who are experienced in ditching, are referred to the advertisement of B. A. McALLISTER, in another column.

A Gift for South Carolina, my Native State.

DEAR FRIENDS: I wish your cause well, and not being in condition at this time to contribute pecuniary aid to you, I will give some advice, (worth \$20,000,) which, if not kindly received, I hope may not insult those for whom I have so much respect.

Will the South never learn her rights and to assert them? The right of secession is maintained, and the right of self-preservation is also asserted, and so far maintained by the occupation of nearly all the Southern forts, at our own expense. Now, gentlemen, we want justice, we want peace, we want independence. We have declared the latter, but not yet achieved it. Our people are taxed to defray the expense of standing armies for our own defence, while our enemies are collecting the revenue at our own door or ports, to raise money to enable them to wage war upon us and our institutions. Is this justice—is this right? If it is, my conceptions are very obscure, for I cannot discern wherein the right, unless we confess our chivalry has forever taken its flight, and we have been abused and trampled down by oppression until our conceptions of what are rights are paralyzed or enfeebled. Now take the Holy Book for advice: "Do unto others as you would they should do unto you." What think you the citizens of New York would think to see revenue cutters sailing in her waters to collect revenue for Charleston, S. C. It would only be a retort.

We must have the revenue to defray expense of government and to please the North, instead of free trade, which they so much dread. I would advise the present amount of duties collected at all other ports in North America, and to make no difference between our Northern citizens and European vessels; but let them all fare alike by paying the same duties—at least until the word *coerce* was forgotten by them, or until peace shall be fully established. It will afford ample means to defray all necessary expenses of government.

The city of Washington is ours, but fear may keep Virginia, and the border States from secession. I see that they, our enemies at the North, are making preparations to fight or hold on to us. Then if we must fight, had we not as well fight for something as nothing? Let us, then, have the revenue of the Southern ports to pay our soldiers, and feed them and their families. Let us have half of those revenue cutters, so we can collect on the high seas as well as they.

The North has always cheated us in all compromises we ever made with her, and I am now willing to compromise with her only on the following terms, namely: We will divide North America on the 40th deg. of latitude, and all east and south of that line shall be slave territory or States, and all North shall be peopled by Republicans; and as I will not object to their settling on my side with their stocks and machines, I shall demand the right to settle on their side with my slaves, if I choose—for there is no justice in a division where the parties are so unequally situated, that one side has a right to take his part because he has ceded away and the other is debarré because his skin is black or he owns slaves. Oh, you abolition negro-worshippers, who, after you sold your slaves to the South and pocketed the money, discovered it was a great sin to own them! What a pity you had not found it out sooner? And as all men are equal among you, let me bring my slaves amongst you, and if you do have any towards me, pray don't steal them from me, nor incite them to insurrection or arson! Are you better than the Apostle Paul, who advised the slave returned to his master? Or, are you better than John A. Murrell? He was a retail thief and you wholesale abolition item.

D. CROCKETT, JR.

Obituary.

DIED, on the 6th inst., at the plantation of her brother, Rev. Benjamin Cropp, in Alabama, Mrs. SARAH C. HUGUENIN, widow of the late William J. Huguenin, Esq., of Beaufort District, of this State, aged 64 years.

Special Notices.

Wanted—A WIFE!

THE subscriber, anxious to retire from "bachelor" ranks, and wishing to open correspondence with a young lady, with a view of marriage, adopts this method of making known his requirements, &c. No lady need answer unless her personal appearance, etc., is something similar to the following: Weight, between 100 and 135 pounds; height, between five feet and five feet six inches; teeth regular, perfect and genuine, without exception; black hair and eyes preferred, though blue eyes and auburn hair might be acceptable. A good English education is necessary. Wealth is not required, but those possessing it will state the amount. A good supply of temper is very much admired.

Ladies answering must give a full and explicit description of their personal appearance.

All communications strictly private, and, if not acceptable, and the writers desire it, will be returned. Address, "HENRY," Anderson C. H., S. C., (Gazette Box.)

Feb. 21, 1861 26 31

THE HOME GUARD

WILL muster at Mayfield's on the 1st Saturday in March next.

By order of CAPT. COX.

Feb. 21, 1861 27 21

WANTED,

FIVE WHITE LABORERS—Irish preferred—who are experienced in ditching. Apply to the undersigned, 10 miles below Anderson C. H.

B. A. McALLISTER.

Feb. 21, 1861 27 31

Attention, Palmetto Riflemen!

YOU are hereby ordered to assemble in front of the Court House, for drill and instruction, on Saturday next at 11 o'clock a. m. precisely.

By order of the Captain.

Feb. 21, 1861 MIKE MAGEE, O. S. 27 11

FOR SALE.

A FIRST-CLASS FLAT BOAT, fifty feet long—built eighteen months ago, and used since then on the Ferry Boat at Sloan's Ferry over Seneca river. It is offered for sale only because the Ferry has been discontinued.

Apply to H. E. RAVENEL, at Fort Hill Bridge, or to J. B. E. SLOAN & CO., at Pendleton.

Feb. 21, 1861 27 31

Law Notice.

THE undersigned have formed a partnership in the practice of Law and Equity in the Districts of Anderson and Pickens, under the style of REED & BROWN, and will give prompt attention to all business committed to their charge. Their office is on Brick Range, immediately in front of the Court House, at Anderson.

J. P. REED, JOHN PETER BROWN.

P. S.—J. P. REED will also practice in the Courts of Law and Equity for the Districts of Abbeville, Greenville, Spartanburg and Laurens.

Feb. 14, 1861 28 31

News Summary.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Newberry College, Rev. J. B. Smeltzer was elected President *pro tem*, vice Rev. Dr. Brown, resigned.

TO BE HUNG.—John G. Barkmeyer and Richard White—convicted of murder—have been sentenced to be hung, in Charleston, on Friday, the 19th day of April.

The Nashville *Patriot*, of Tuesday last, states that a difficulty occurred at Gallatin, Tennessee, on the 10th, between Hon. R. A. Bennett, member of the Tennessee Legislature, and Dr. Kennedy, in which the former was shot in the breast with a shot gun, very dangerously wounding him. The difficulty arose out of political differences.

It is regarded as a somewhat remarkable coincidence, the fact that, on the very same night on which Miss Cora Anderson, a celebrated St. Louis belle, was married, the steamer *Cora Anderson*, named in honor of the lady, struck a snag about forty miles above Vicksburg, immediately sunk, and will prove a total loss.

The damage done to the Greenville and Columbia Railroad by the late freshet has been repaired, and trains now pass without detention.

The New York *Herald*, in a leading editorial, Thursday, admonishes the American people to prepare for the calamities of a civil war, and for the ruinous experiment of a military despotism at Washington city.

The grand jury in Richmond, Va., on Tuesday, took initiatory steps for preventing the circulation of the New York *World*, New York *Tribune*, and New York *Times* in that city.

Hon. Geo. C. Crawford, who reported the ordinance of secession which was adopted by the Georgia Convention, was a member of Gen. Taylor's cabinet.

Hon. Edward Frost, acting Secretary of the Treasury of South Carolina, acknowledges the receipt of \$500 from James D. McFadden, Esq.

The authorities of the County of Greenville, Va., have appropriated \$2500 for the purchase of arms for the defence of the County.

Wm. Greer, an old printer of Washington, D. C., died on Wednesday last. He was in his 81st year, a native of Pennsylvania, and the first State printer ever appointed in that State.

Hon. George E. Badger is a candidate for the North Carolina Convention in Wake county.

The Stay Law Bill has been defeated in the North Carolina Legislature.

Hon. C. C. Clay, late United States Senator from Alabama, is lying ill at Petersburg, Va.

MONTGOMERY, February 19.—In the Southern Congress to-day Mr. Brooks reported a bill for the organization of the Department of State, for the consideration of which the Congress went into secret session.

It is understood that the President is waiting for the organization of the Executive Departments by Congress before making his appointments. It is probable the organization bills will pass to-morrow, and the cabinet will be nominated next day. The President has not yet determined on a single member of his cabinet.

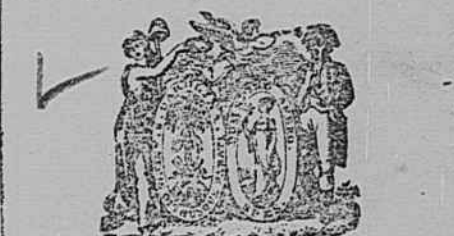
The Charlotte *Bulletin* has received the following dispatch from Senator Clingman:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18, 1861.

Editor *Bulletin*: There is no chance whatever for Crittenden's proposition.—North Carolina must secede or aid Lincoln in making war on the South.

T. L. CLINGMAN.

Headquarters, February 15, 1861.



W. ALSTON HAYNE, Esq., of Anderson District, S. C., is hereby appointed a Special Aid-de-Camp of his Excellency Gov. Pickens, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and will act as a Private Secretary of the Governor until relieved.

By order:

S. R. GIST, Adj. and Insp. General.

Feb. 21, 1861 27 11

1861.

Now is the Time

TO SUBSCRIBE FOR

THE GREAT SOUTHERN WEEKLY.

The Best Talent

OF THE SOUTH

Is Writing for It.

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AT AUGUSTA, GA.,

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